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PROGRAM:

STEVE ALLISON

DATE:

November 18, 1965

STATION OR NETWORK:

WDC RADIO

TIME:

STATINTL

11:30 P.M.

"NOT A CIA BUBBLE"

STEVE ALLISON: Our guests at the WDC microphone -- Joey and Cindy Adams. Miss Adams has written a book called "Sukarno, An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams." Now there are a lot of beautiful stories in here . . . Cindy has told us one or two. I read the jacket that you sent, Cindy, it was most interesting, and also a little synopsis of the book.

* * *

CINDY ADAMS: If you read this book, you will also see that he tells about the 1958 CIA raid on Indonesia, which is not just another quote, "CIA bubble," but is absolutely so, in which a paid mercenary, hired by the CIA, a man called Allen Pope, did bomb his people. This is documented fact. This is something that we cannot overlook. This is a terrible blot on the American - Indonesian relations, and contributed mightily to its deterioration.

ALLISON: I tell you something -- this might surprise everybody listening -- mostly you, Cindy, and I'm sure, Joey. I'm tickled to death to hear that our CIA is doing something like that. Isn't that interesting. I'm tickled to death to hear that we have agents all over the world who are trying to keep people on our side. Now whether they're doing it right or wrong, this is not for me or you to say -- but to keep people on our side -- like you said with the Devil, and Hell, and the whole jazz -- keep them on our side. . . whoever it is, as long as he's on our side. Like who was it -- Churchill or Roosevelt, talked about De Gaulle, he's an SOB -- but he's our SOB, so let's keep them on our side. And if the CIA did something to keep Indonesia on our side, even if it's getting rid of Sukarno, who is against us -- I'm with it.

I'm nationalistic enough to be with it.

JOEY ADAMS: Just a minute -- I'm not with anything or

Quincy, Massachusetts

OCTOBER 11, 1965

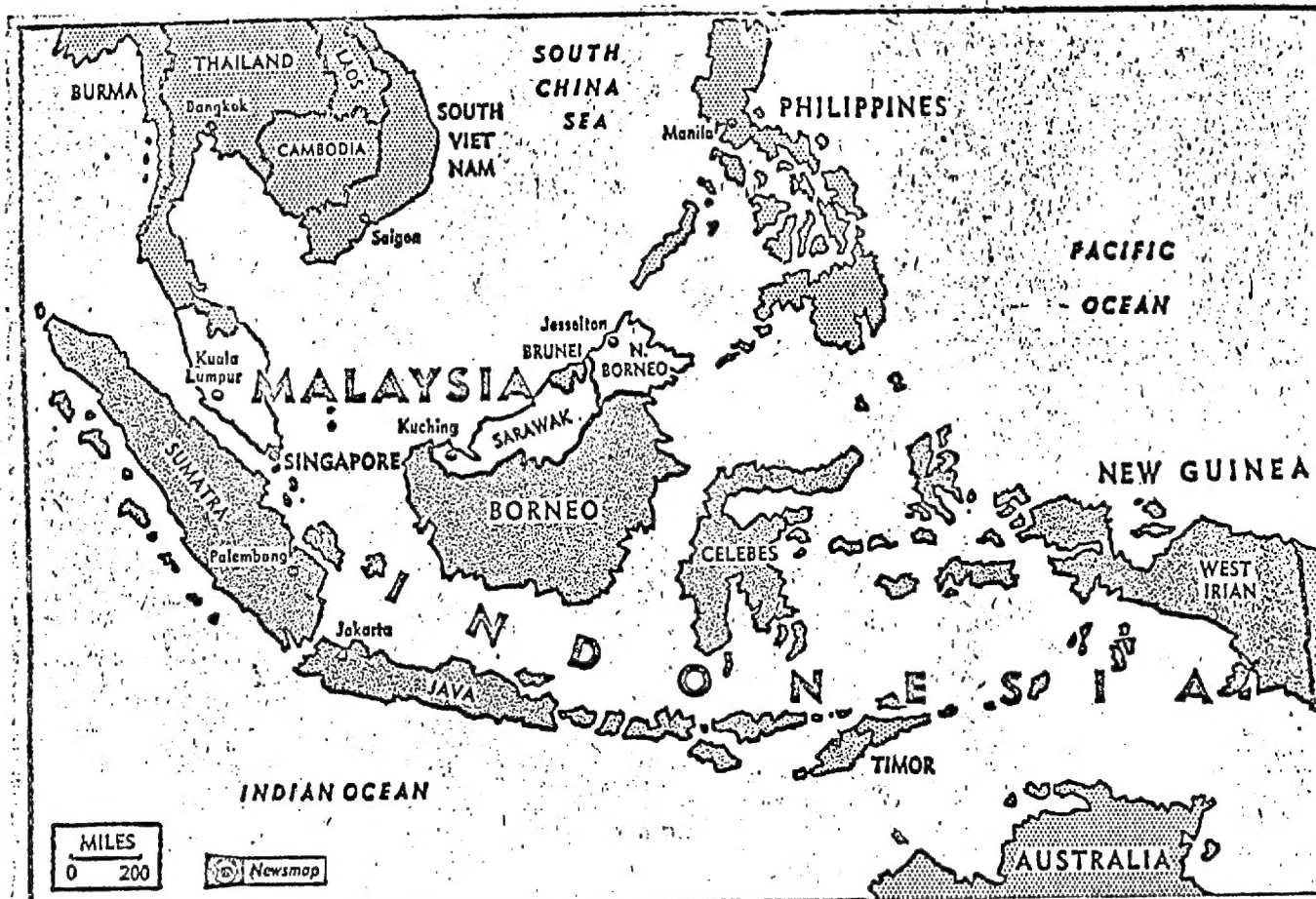
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CIA Was Accused In 1958

Indonesian Revolt

STATINTL



(Editor's Note — Seven years ago, in 1958, Indonesian President Sukarno faced another rebellion from within his government. He overcame that one, but not before his forces captured an American pilot flying with the rebel forces and apparently being paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Like Singapore's prime minister, Sukarno used the incident as the basis for exacting various favors from the American government.)

By RICHARD J. POTHIER
Patriot Ledger Staff Reporter

The present state of confusion in Indonesia came about when President Sukarno's bodyguard attempted to seize power and forestall another coup planned, he said, by "subversive" generals in league with the CIA.

Bombing Attack

Whether or not the rebellious Colonel Untung was correct about the CIA's involvement in the latest series of uprisings in Indonesia, "craving CIA" probably comes a bit easier to Indonesia

than to most other nations because of a little-known but significant series of events during the Indonesian rebellion in 1958.

Sukarno made good use of his capture of an American bomber pilot flying for the rebels and the CIA—he used it for leverage to remove an embargo on American arms sales to his nation and to reverse an adverse decision on the sale of much-needed rice.

The story began May 18, 1958, when Indonesian anti-aircraft fire shot down a B-26 bomber that had just completed a bombing and strafing run on a government airstrip during a naval rebellion against Sukarno.

Piloting the plane was Allen Lawrence Pope, 29, a veteran military pilot who had rounded out a successful career by dropping supplies to the French forces at Dienbienphu, Viet Nam, while flying for a small airline called "Civil Air Transport" of Formosa, a thinly-disguised American governmental operation.

When it became clear that Pope had been captured and was alive, U.S. Ambassador Howard P. Jones hurriedly dismissed Pope as "a private American

fortune."

Three weeks before his capture, President Dwight D. Eisenhower denied Indonesian charges that the U.S. was supporting the rebellion against Sukarno.

Eisenhower's Statement

At a press conference on April 30, 1958, the President said:

"Our policy is one of careful neutrality and proper deportment all the way through so as not to be taking sides where it is none of our business. Now on the other hand, every rebellion that I have ever heard of has its soldiers of fortune...That is probably going to happen every time you have a rebellion."

But within five days of Pope's capture, odd things began to happen between Washington and Jakarta:

—The State Department suddenly approved the long-delayed sale to Indonesia for local currency of 37,000 tons of rice.

—America lifted the embargo on \$1 million in small arms, aircraft parts and radio equipment that had been destined for Indonesia but recalled and frozen since the rebellion started.